

STEAMERS TO THE HUNTER.
EVERY EVENING
DURING THE WOOL
SEASON.
JAMES PATTERSON,
Secretary.

H. R. & N. Co.'s Wharf.
STEAMER TO CLARENCE RIVER.
The **STAMSHIP**
PHENIX
will leave for the above
district on Wednesday next,
the 29th December, 1847.
Kellie's Wharf, December 26. 10256

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND
LAUNCESTON.
CALLING AT EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, &c.
The **IRON** Steamship
SHAMROCK,
O. Gilmore, Commander, will
sail on MONDAY, 28th Jan.,
at 10 P.M.
JAMES PATTERSON,
Secretary.

H. R. & N. Co.'s Wharf.
FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.
The **SCHOONER**
SARAH
will sail to the above River on
Tuesday morning. Should freight
and passengers be required, apply
to J. S. HANSON, 648, George-street,
or to
JAMES PATTERSON,
Secretary.

FOR MORETON BAY.
The **Packet Schooner**
WILLIAM,
will sail on Thursday, the 29th.
For freight or passage apply
on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf.
December 26. 10167

FOR MORETON BAY.
The **Packet Brigantine**
ANN MARY,
Captain Brown, will sail on
Wednesday next, 29th inst.,
start—has room for a few tons of goods.
For freight or passage apply
to T. C. THOMAS AND CO.,
Moreton Bay Packet Office,
Commercial Wharf.
10257

FOR EDIN, TWO FOLD BAY, AND
PAMBULA.
The **fine powerful Cutter**
JAMES AND AMELIA,
Captain Piggins, will positively
sail for the above ports on
Wednesday Evening next.
For freight or passage apply
to T. C. THOMAS AND CO.,
Commercial Wharf.
10258

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
The **well-known clipper**
SARAH,
will sail on Thursday, the 29th.
For freight or passage apply
on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
9954

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.
The **NOTED CLIPPER**
PHANTOM,
Captain Henry T. Fox, shortly
expected, will leave about the
first week in January. For freight or passage,
having splendid accommodation, apply
to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
9959

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.
The **well-known brig**
SOPHIA,
Captain H. Turner, will sail
from home on the 28th inst.
For freight or passage, having good accom-
modation, apply to
MR. WRIGHT,
Fort-street.
Or, the Captain, on board, at Moore's Wharf.
P.S.—Wanted, two men accustomed to take
charge of cattle. Apply as above. 10260

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT.
The **first-class ship**
ANGELINA,
134 tons, WILLIAM MORGAN, Com-
mander. This vessel will proceed
direct for the above port, as well as her inward
cargo is discharged.
For freight or passage, having first-rate
accommodation, apply to Captain Morgan, on
board, or to
R. TOWNS, Miller's Point.
December 26. 9965

BARQUE AGINCOURT.
Two **fine boats** of the
AGINCOURT
will sail for London,
have become unexpectedly vacant.
Apply to
SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
Agents.
December 26. 10238

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
The **ship**
ST. GEORGE,
400 tons, O. M. J. Jones,
Commander.
This well-known regular trader having made
the voyage to and from Sydney in the uncom-
monly short space of eight months and five
days, offers a great opportunity to passengers.
All her deck cargo and large portion of wool
being engaged, she will sail about 26th
February. For freight or cabin passage apply
on board, or to
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
Spring-street.
9244

FOR LONDON.
The **fine all new**
STEAMSHIP
LOD AUCLAND,
Robert Brown, Commander,
will leave this on or about the 10th January.
Apply to
BOYD AND CO., Church-hill; or
J. B. METCALFE,
Macquarie-place; or
The Commander, on board, at Moore's Wharf.
9960

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The **fine all new**
STEAMSHIP
PRINCE ROYAL,
250 tons, R. Sinclair, com-
mander. Application to be made on board.
10275

NOTICE. The Exhibition of the
Gigantic Diptheria at Edinburgh, and
the freshman Rooms, King-street, will be closed
next week.
The public are respectfully invited to take
advantage of this (perhaps the only) oppor-
tunity of examining the remains of this wonder-
ful animal.
10269

NOTICE. Mrs. CHISHOLM'S TESTIMONIAL.
ALL PARTIES who have put their
names down as subscribers, or who in-
tend to do so, are requested by the Committee
to send in their contributions to the Bank of
Australia, or to Mr. Clerk
Irving, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, No.
364, Pitt-street, so they are anxious to make a
second remittance by the end of the year.
9955

INDIAN CHIEF.—Shippers are re-
quested to send in their Bills of Lading
for signature immediately. All accounts to be
furnished in duplicate, before Monday, at 12
o'clock.
10230
ROBERT HOW AND CO.

SHIPPING GAZETTE.—SATURDAY.
Last having been Christmas Day, the
publication of the Shipping Gazette is post-
poned until this Day, at two o'clock. 10122

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF
ARTS.—Notice is hereby given, that the
Annual Special General Meeting of the
Members will be held in the Theatre of the
Institution on Thursday, the 30th INSTANT,
at seven o'clock precisely, for the purpose of
continuing the Revision of the General Laws,
it is imperative that Members should produce
their cards.
S. P. HILL,
School of Arts, December 23. Secretary.

PORT ACADEMY, CHURCH HILL.
—Mr. TAYLOR begs to inform the
parents of his pupils, and the public in general,
that the School of Arts, Church Hill, is re-
sumed on Monday, the 3rd January next. An
early attendance of the students is particularly
requested.
FOR DAY SCHOLARS ONLY.
Sydney, December 18. 976

MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.
MACQUARIE-PLACE.
APPLICATIONS for Insurances will
be received daily, from ten to four
o'clock.
JOHN B. METCALFE,
Ship and Insurance Broker.
24th Dec. 10064

TO CABINETMAKERS.
Commissioner of the
Public Works, 17th December, 1847.
Tenders, in duplicate, will be re-
ceived at this Office, until 12 at noon,
on the 29th instant, for the supply of two
small office presses and one office desk and
stool, for the use of the Commissioner.
Plans, specifications, and every information
respecting these articles, will be afforded at the
Office of the Commissioner Royal Engineer.
T. W. RAMSAY,
Dep. Com. Gen.
10268

TENDERS FOR STONE DRAIN AND
EMBANKMENT.
District Council Chambers,
Parramatta, 17th December, 1847.
NOTICE is hereby given, that tenders
will be received by the District Council
Chambers, Parramatta, on Wednesday, the 29th in-
stant, at 12 o'clock noon, from persons willing
to contract for the construction of a Stone
Drain, and an Embankment at "Powell's
Bridge," on the Parramatta Road, near the
"Glenview" Farm.
Plans and specifications can be seen upon
application to the District Surveyor.
Tenders will be received for the performance
of the whole of the work, or parties may
tender for the construction of the drain and
embankment separately.
Tenders to be addressed to the Clerk of the
Council, and endorsed "Tender for Drain,
&c."
The contractor will be required to enter into
a bond for the due fulfilment of the contract.
Any further information may be known on
application to the District Surveyor; or to
S. PHILLIPS,
Clerk and Treasurer.
9774

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Messrs.
Stonhouse and Hardy have removed
their office to No. 185, Elizabeth-street North,
between the 2nd and 3rd streets.
December 23. 10126

BILLS ON ENGLAND.
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH
WALES will purchase approved Bills
on London, at the rate of 10s. 10d. per
cent. and other produce.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. BLACK, Cashier.
Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, October 13. 6083

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES.
District Council Chambers,
Parramatta, 17th December, 1847.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that
tenders will be received until Wednes-
day, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon,
from persons willing to supply the Parramatta
District Council with Rations, Clothing, and
Bedding for from twenty to thirty prisoners,
(male or female) for six months (more or
less), for so long a period as may be required
during the year 1848, commencing the 1st day
of January next.
THE RATION FOR EACH MAN PER WEEK
will be—
10 lbs. 20 per cent. flour
10 lbs. 20 per cent. meat
24 lbs. vegetables
24 ounces of tea
17 " sugar
3 " salt
8 " soap, and
2 " tobacco.
Tenders must specify the amount per ration
per man for each man, and the articles must be
of the best quality.
The articles of clothing and bedding must
state the price for each article, samples of which
must accompany the tenders.
THE CLOTHING TO CONSIST OF—
Strong mackintosh jackets
Ditto trousers
Ditto coats
Ditto shirts
Ditto caps
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Ditto towels
Ditto soap
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these admissions in the Minister's favour, we cannot but express our regret that he should have presented so cursory and generalized a view of the system about to be introduced. We are furnished with an outline sufficiently distinct indeed, but so broad, so nearly blank as to the particulars to be included within its circumference, that so far from "relieving the anxiety of the public mind in New South Wales, respecting arrangements pregnant with results so momentous to that part of HER MAJESTY'S dominions," it rather aggravates the anxiety previously felt. The information imparted is just enough to excite without allaying curiosity—to suggest enquiries to which it vouchsafes no replies—to inspire apprehensions which an unreserved disclosure of the truth might or might not have justified.

Still more must we regret, that in a matter "pregnant with results so momentous" to the inhabitants of these colonies, the Minister should have left unconsulted the parties most immediately concerned, and have resolved to proceed even to legislative enactment, before he had sought to hint any intimation of their wishes. From this he does, to be sure, with a self-conscience singularly misplaced, plume himself on being wholly exempt. "It will be no slight relief," says his lordship, "to the responsibility of proposing such a change, to find myself in possession of the most complete local intelligence, and supported by the most eminent local authorities." Now, it would seem clear from the antecedent enumeration of the despatches received in Downing street from these "eminent local authorities," that the intelligence and opinions therein communicated to his lordship had no reference at all to the *main*, the *grand* question, of our system of internal government, but to the minor and comparatively insignificant questions of Port Phillip separation and inter-colonial custom duties. And how the discussion of these ephemeral topics could afford relief to the responsibility of proposing organic and permanent changes in our political institutions, is more than we can comprehend. But even if they did, who, we would ask, *who* are the local authorities whose opinions are thus to indemnify Ministerial responsibility? We mean no disrespect to those distinguished personages, but we cannot recognize either the late Sir GEORGE GIPPS, or his judicious successor, or the Executive Council, as the constitutional organ of New South Wales opinion; still less as the organ of the Australian colonies at large. No one can doubt that these high functionaries are well qualified to impart "local intelligence;" but their competency to give adequate expression to popular opinion, or their right to identify that opinion with their own, we must respectfully but firmly deny. We know but one centre in which our public opinion can be constitutionally supposed to converge; but one channel through which that opinion can be conveyed to the Minister's ear. We allude, of course, to the representative branch of our local legislature. This is the only "local authority" whose opinion, on questions of great political magnitude, such as the one under consideration, is entitled to wield that powerful influence over the councils of the Imperial Government, beneath which EARL GRAY so composedly shelters himself. And yet this is precisely the authority which his lordship has neglected to consult, to which he has given no opportunity for exercising a judgment upon his proposed measure, and which, therefore, we are bound to say, he has most offensively slighted. We need not add, that in alighting their representatives, chosen in pursuance of an Imperial statute, the Minister has slighted the constituencies also. This slight we must all deeply feel, and cannot readily forget.

We gather from the despatch that our New Constitution will include some such arrangements as the following:—

First.—The colony is to be divided into MUNICIPALITIES. "Local self-government, if necessary for the good of the whole colony," says EARL GRAY, "is no less necessary for the good of the several districts of which it is composed." For this reason it was that Parliament provided for the erection throughout New South Wales of Municipal Corporations, which should, in various respects, balance and keep in check the powers of the Legislative Council. By this method it was supposed that the more remote districts would be able to exercise their fair share of power, and to enjoy their proper influence, in the general policy of the whole province; but the result has disappointed this expectation. The Municipalities have only a nominal existence. The Legislative Council has absorbed all the other powers of the colonial state. The principle of self-government in the districts the most remote from Sydney, is therefore acted upon almost as imperfectly as if the conduct of local affairs had remained under the same management and institutions as those which the existing system superseded." In a subsequent paragraph, his lordship recurs to this part of the scheme:—"Another very important question will arise as to the means which should be taken in order more effectually to provide for the Municipal Government of the various towns, counties, or other smaller divisions. I have already observed that it was the intention of Parliament, in establishing the existing constitution of New South Wales, to create local authorities of this description; and although that intention has hitherto been defeated, it is not the opinion of HER MAJESTY'S Government that it ought to be abandoned." His lordship then assigns the reasons for this decision: "The experience of our own country, that of the British provinces in North America, and also that of the former British colonies which now constitute the great republic of the United States, may be said to have conclusively established not merely the great advantages of devolving the management of local affairs upon the inhabitants of districts of moderate size, acting by their representatives, but likewise the converse of this, and that evils of a very serious kind result from committing the exclusive management of the affairs, both general and local, of a whole province, to a central legislature, unaided and unbalanced by any description of local organization. It follows, that in revising the constitution of New South Wales, it will be necessary

said second count mentioned, as he lawfully might for the cause aforesaid, whereof the plaintiff is ignorant, and that the defendant, at the time in that behalf to wit, on the 20th day of last aforesaid had notice.

To that plea, the plaintiff replied *de injuria*, and the Jury found their verdict on the motion joined in by the plaintiff.

Mr. Broadhurst and Mr. Fisher on the 20th day last moved in arrest of judgment on the second count, on the ground that the contract mentioned in it was void by the stat. 16 C. 6. s. 1, which renders void all contracts made on D. B. 693, Thorpe v. Coleman, 1 C. B. 9, Daintree v. Hutchinson, 10 M. and W. 85, Applegraph v. Colley, 10 M. and W. 723, Edgbery v. Rosendale, 2 Leving 94.

The learned Judge, in answer, contended that he would not arrest the judgment unless he could perceive that the second count did not set up a demand for the amount (£250) of the plaintiff's horse, and that the sum of £250 was demanded by reason of the defendant not having horses at the course. That for such breach of contract the defendant was at all events entitled to nominal damages. That consistently with the Statute, the defendant's demand of £250 might have been paid into the hands of the stakeholders, from whom the plaintiff could not obtain them, as the defendant had prevented him from winning the races, and that the defendant's demand of £250 could not be applied to the record. Here Mr. McKeld v. Hopkin, 1 Anstruther v. Boydell v. Marriott, 3 Bingh. N. 10, Richmond v. Gale, 1 Wm. B. L. 311, Shillington v. Shillington, 10 M. and W. 100.

On a suggestion by the Court, that though the second count disclosed a case for damages not having the horse on the ground, the plaintiff could not recover them, as the action was for a sum of money, the learned Judge said the defendant had not paid the bet specifically. As would appear from the cases of Marshall v. Bulteel, 5 B. and Ald. 507, and Henck v. Bulteel, 5 B. and Ald. 459, Mr. Foster upon the point, contended that the Statute, and the Statute in Chancery v. Winstanley, 5 East, 268.

We have considered this case, and we are of opinion that had the defendant demurred to the second count of the declaration, we must have held it bad in law, and that the Statute therein detailed is void by the statute of Charles. The contract in the second count, that upon the happening of a certain future event, the plaintiff should pay the defendant a sum of money, if it did not turn out, shall pay the defendant the sum of not less than £100. The case (quoted from Leving as reported by Ventris under the name of Hodgborough v. Rosenden, appears to be correct in point of law, (as in the contract stated in the second count) the defendant proceeded to the bet, and the terms of it was that the loser of the two parties shall pay the other of them. Then the Statute was pleaded, and the plaintiff's demurrer was sustained, as all the facts contemplated by the Statute appear in the second count, it is bad upon its own face. The language used by the Court in the last mentioned case at pp. 699, 700, is not properly applicable to the second count of the declaration, as the Statute appears to be that the words of the statute cannot be limited to cases of express contract for credit, but that they apply to all cases of contract, and amounts to more than £100, and is not paid down the money, and it is necessary to enforce the payment (either from a stakeholder to whom it has been paid down) the case is within the words, and the Statute is not intended to prevent the plaintiff from recovering the money, but to oblige the plaintiff to play for ready money, if the stakes exceed £100.

As then the second count would have been bad in law, in general demurrer, it has been demurred by the plea and verdict. It has been aided by the plea, for nothing is there admitted without which the plaintiff's contract would be defective, as in Gliscock v. Morgan, 10 M. and W. 100. The Statute is a contract of trespass for taking the horse, the plaintiff omitted to allege in the declaration that was his hook, or even that it was in his possession, and the defendant pleaded a matter of fact, supported by evidence, that the plaintiff took the hook out of the plaintiff's jacket. The Court, on motion in arrest of judgment, held that as the plea itself showed that as the plaintiff was in the possession of the plaintiff, the Statute was cured. Indeed, the plea (as it stood) supplied any defect in the declaration, as it appears to us not even to be a plea in confession and avoidance, for it is stated in it that the contract set up in the second count is a contract to pay the stakes into the hands of a stakeholder, before the race; and not, as the plaintiff stated a contract for the money to be paid down to the other alleged defendant, in violation of the race. The Statute, as we have been demurred to specially; but we think the replication, though inappropriate in form of form, (as the plea was a traverse of the facts stated in the second count, and not a plea in confession and avoidance, as the Statute is only of matter in excuse) has substantially put in issue all the matters alleged in the plea. The verdict having, therefore, been given, we did not think it necessary that they may for the purpose of setting it before us be considered obliterated from the records.

With regard to the case as it stands, upon the time and manners in which the objection was taken, we are of opinion that the learned Judge, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Foster, which mainly in the language of the Statute, in the case in Anstruther v. Boydell, Chief Baron's observations were, "This case turns upon the manner in which the objection was taken, and the manner in which the judgment was given. We are not of opinion that we should not seek to impress upon the jury, but the wager must be presumed to be necessarily void, otherwise we will not presume the verdict right. The wager must be presumed to be void, and the judgment must be set aside, but it is from the manner of the objection, and it appears on the record to be either the one or the other. If the pleadings state only so much of a transaction as is legal, and that the other part of the transaction is illegal, it is not a proper ground of nonsuit, or of a new trial; or if put on the record by means of a special verdict, the Court can decide upon it; but here the wager as stated in the declaration does not seem to imply any imputation on any body." A part of the learned Judge's observations, viz.—"If the pleadings state only so much of a transaction as is legal, and that the other part of the transaction is illegal, it is not a proper ground of nonsuit, or of a new trial; or if put on the record by means of a special verdict, the Court can decide upon it; but here the wager as stated in the declaration does not seem to imply any imputation on any body." A part of the learned Judge's observations, viz.—"If the pleadings state only so much of a transaction as is legal, and that the other part of the transaction is illegal, it is not a proper ground of nonsuit, or of a new trial; or if put on the record by means of a special verdict, the Court can decide upon it; but here the wager as stated in the declaration does not seem to imply any imputation on any body."

The effect of the decision in Anstruther is that, as on a motion in arrest of judgment, the Court is not to look out of the record; as the plaintiff's motion, that, if the pleadings state only so much of a transaction as is legal, and that the other part of the transaction is illegal, the Court will not adjudge it valid combining with the other facts, which though not stated on the record, may be assumed to be true, and the judgment must be set aside, and a new trial granted. As the verdict has done no more than negative the facts averred by the defendant in his plea, it is impossible for us to intend, from that verdict, that any fact essential to a proper ground of nonsuit, or of a new trial, satisfy any general averment in the second count of the declaration. A verdict cannot import into a declaration a new fact, though we may say that an essential fact defective in the declaration, is to be supplied by the Court at the trial. "The extent and principle of the *order nisi per verdict*," (says Serjeant Stephen) thus explained in a modern decision (Jackson v. Reigis, 1 M. and S. 234.) of the Court in the present case, is, "The Court is not actually necessary to be proved, that had it not been given in evidence, the Jury could not have given such a verdict, then the want of such matter in express terms in the declaration, is not a ground of nonsuit, or of a new trial, but it is a ground of nonsuit, or of a new trial, if the facts stated in the declaration are not proved, that had it not been given in evidence, the Jury could not have given such a verdict, then the want of such matter in express terms in the declaration, is not a ground of nonsuit, or of a new trial, but it is a ground of nonsuit, or of a new trial, if the facts stated in the declaration are not proved, that had it not been given in evidence, the Jury could not have given such a verdict, then the want of such matter in express terms in the declaration, is not a ground of nonsuit, or of a new trial, but it is a ground of nonsuit, or of a new trial, if the facts stated in the 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declaration is unaided either by the plea of duress thereof, and that as claiming the good of the back it looks, as being within the power of the Government to do so, and that the case of action is not for the benefit of the best, but for damages for the action not having his horse on the course, and so by replying to the question put by the Court, that the defendant is not a contractor, which, if carried out, could be enforced so far as to make a contractor pay for not carrying it out, in such a case, for this reason, that in such a case the party would be liable to an indirect amount of that but, which the statute shall not obtain directly by suit in tort. In conclusion, we arrest judgment in favour of the plaintiff, but we wish to observe that if we could upon this motion in arrest of judgment intend that the £250 had been paid to the hands of a stakeholder, and the ground of action were, the defendant's failure to produce the horse to race, we must not be understood now to decide that an action would lie, if the stake got into the hands of the holder, in pursuance of the intention of the statute, made previous to the time appointed for the race.

Daintree v. Hutchinson.—A contractor pay the plaintiff £100 on a race, or to race for £100, was held to be an illegal contract, and the plaintiff was not entitled to the money, but the defendant's stake might possibly be considered as being illegally evaded, if contracts for racing could be enforced by making the bargain count as money to a stakeholder. If such a case were to come before the Court, the stakeholder by one to the other party, might be held that the stakeholder (if money were actually paid) could set up the illegality of the contract, under which he had got into his hands, in order to recover the money he had paid, in order to the plaintiff. See *Applegrah v. Colley*.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

The following is a list of all the meetings of insolvent debtors to take place from this date, to the 1st of December.

DECEMBER.—Thursday, 30.—Nicholas Nelson, a special meeting, to decide on an arrangement, at eleven o'clock; F. F. Edwards, for certificate, at noon; W. M. Edwards, an adjourned second meeting, at 2 o'clock.

FRIDAY.—Tuesday, 4.—Samuel Peck, a special meeting, at half past 11 o'clock; Samuel Peck, and Joseph Webb, a special meeting, at half past 11 o'clock; P. A. Valentine, an adjourned first meeting, at half past 11 o'clock; P. A. Valentine, a second meeting, at noon.

THURSDAY.—5.—S. A. Bryant, a special meeting, at half past 11 o'clock; S. A. Bryant, for certificate; F. Atkinson, an adjourned first meeting, at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY.—6.—John Roberts, for certificate, at noon.

THURSDAY.—13.—Robert Mackay and Samuel Hunter, for certificates, at noon.

FRIDAY.—14.—Joseph W. Browne, a special meeting, at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY.—15.—Charles Chapman, a special meeting, upon an offer of composition, at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY.—17.—H. R. Whittell, a special meeting, to decide upon an offer of composition, at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY.—19.—R. Johnson, a third meeting, at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY.—20.—Patrick O'Brien Murphy, a special meeting, to decide upon an offer of composition, at 11 o'clock; Isaac Kline and Mary Cleaver, for certificate, at noon.

THURSDAY.—27.—S. A. Bryant, a special meeting, to decide upon an offer of composition, at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY.—28.—Patrick M. Carroll, for certificate, at noon.

THURSDAY.—27.—Edward A. Suiverkrup, for certificate, at noon.

MANILA EXPORTS.

(From the *Cebu Current*, September 18.)

COFFEES.—The continued rains during the last month have not allowed to prepare any, and the demand is limited, the price for current is \$4 25, the stocks large, and the demand firm.

PEPPER.—The white cargo rice is in great demand here, but very difficult to be had, and at \$24, pl., although we think that some might be obtained at that price.

POUNCE.—About 5100 mls 3ms, 700 mls 4ms, and 100 mls 5ms, were sold in the auction of the 20th ult., but only the following were sold:—

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SALES BY AUCTION.

150 HEAD SUPERIOR BREED COWS, HEIFERS, STEERS, AND BULLOCKS,

AT MARAHO, UPPER HUNT, VIA GUNDAGAI, AND JERIGO-BELY.

WITH A CAPITAL STATION, STOCK-YARD, &c.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,

THIS DAY, 27TH DECEMBER, At 12 o'clock precisely,

A capital lot of well-bred Cattle, about 150 head

WITH A very extensive station, that will carry 1000 head. The thing for a young beginner.

Terms—Cash. 9573

POSITIVE SALE.

TO MESSRS. J. & C. FRANK, &c. GENTLE FAMILY RESIDENCE.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the proprietor, Captain Mulhally, to sell by public auction,

THIS DAY, 27TH DECEMBER, At the Mart, King-street,

At twelve o'clock precisely, All that handsome two-story stone residence,

now in the possession of the above gentleman (PREVIOUS TO HIS REMOVAL),

situate in Harris-street, Fremont, and containing—

One drawing-room, two parlours, four bedrooms, &c.

A beautiful residence for a general family. Terms at sale. 9510

BUCKINGHAM'S ORCHARD, LANE COVE, FOR SALE.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by Mr. Buckingham to sell by public auction,

THIS DAY, 27TH DECEMBER, At the Mart, King-street,

Sale at twelve o'clock precisely, Buckingham's valuable Orchard, at Lane Cove,

including 30 acres of land, full particulars of which will be afforded at the sale.

Terms—Cash. 9574

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, AT BALMAIN.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by auction, on the premises, Water-view House, Balmain,

TO-MORROW, 28TH DECEMBER INSTANT, (previous to the 11 o'clock).

The whole of the Furniture and Household Effects, comprising—

A very fine-toned cottage pianoforte Music stool and music stand

Handsome pedestal clock, and dressing table

Two very superior services, King's pattern, and a set of

One ditto, shell pattern Two ditto, Queen's pattern

Sets, teapots, tea-caddies, sugar spoons, decanters, and other articles

Seventy dozen very fine old port wine Twelve dozen very superior pale sherry

Fifteen ditto very fine claret Nine ditto very choice Madeira

Sauces, hock, liquors Twenty dozen pale brandy

Nine ditto Scotch whiskey The wine will be sold at half-past twelve o'clock.

Catalogues may be had upon application at the Mart. Terms—Cash. 10236

A HANDSOME AND CERTAIN INCOME.

4742 SHEEP, (NOW ON HALVES FOR A TERM OF YEARS, WITH G. SCOTT, ESQ., OF MORTON BAY.)

MR. MORT has been favoured with instructions to sell, at his Rooms, on

THURSDAY, 4TH JANUARY, WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE,

4742 OF the best bred SHEEP in the Colony.

They consist of— 3635 young breeding Ewes, with lambs

2043 Wethers 46 Rams

THE WHOLE OF THE LAMBS WILL BE GIVEN IN.

To parties possessed of moderate capital, and desiring to obtain a good income therefrom, without entering into the business, there is now offered a safe investment, which effectually secures these objects; for, under

UNIMPAIRABLE AND RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT, as in this instance, the purchaser has no need to offer that which is not his own, but the best investment in the colony, for the best investment in the world, offering, as they do, not only

THE LARGEST ANNUAL RETURN, but also a RAPID ACCUMULATION OF CAPITAL.

MR. MORT is further authorized to state that the half of the sheep of last year produced

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

A VERY RISING PROPERTY ON THE RILEY ESTATE.

WOLLOOLONGOO AND CAMPBELL-PLACE, bounded on the west by Riley-street 103 feet, and by "Campbell-place" 103 feet.

WILLIAM-STREET AND MR. BILSON'S PARTY MANSION, JUST BELOW THE MUSEUM.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,

THIS DAY, 27TH DECEMBER, At 12 o'clock precisely,

A very valuable Freehold, with a whole range of building along the south wall, erected by Mr. Chaffin for carrying on the "carpentering and joinery" trade upon an extensive scale.

It is complete with every convenience for carrying on a large business, having an office, new site, with a stone wall on each side and covered by excellent two-story stable, work-shed, forty feet long, with a handsome range of workshops above, and the whole exceedingly well built.

Terms, liberal—made known at the sale. 9712

BALTIMORE DEALS.

AT CAMPBELL'S WHARF, AT HALF-PAST TEN O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

ON TUESDAY, 25TH DECEMBER, MR. MORT

Will sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, TO-MORROW, 26TH DECEMBER,

At half-past ten o'clock, BALTIMORE DEALS, 21 feet x 13

125 Ditto, 12 to 14 feet x 2 x 3, one cut, more or less, to close a consignment

140 Ditto, 12 to 14 feet x 2 x 3, one cut, ditto, ditto

35 Ditto, 14 to 16 feet x 2 x 3, one cut, ditto, ditto

Terms at sale. 10231

SALE AT PETTY'S HOTEL.

OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SILVER PLATE, FLAT WARE, GLASS, CHINA, BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

MR. MORT has received instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Thomas Petty to sell by public auction, on the Premises known as Petty's Hotel, Church-hill, on

WEDNESDAY, 29TH DECEMBER, At eleven o'clock,

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of wardrobe, bookcase, chest of drawers, tables, bedsteads, chairs, candelabra, glass, china, plated ware, candlesticks, salvers, branch candlesticks, &c.

Silver Plate, comprising— Two very superior services, King's pattern, and a set of

One ditto, shell pattern Two ditto, Queen's pattern

Sets, teapots, tea-caddies, sugar spoons, decanters, and other articles

Seventy dozen very fine old port wine Twelve dozen very superior pale sherry

Fifteen ditto very fine claret Nine ditto very choice Madeira

Sauces, hock, liquors Twenty dozen pale brandy

Nine ditto Scotch whiskey The wine will be sold at half-past twelve o'clock.

Catalogues may be had upon application at the Mart. Terms—Cash. 10236

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THE LARGEST ANNUAL RETURN, but also a RAPID ACCUMULATION OF CAPITAL.

MR. MORT is further authorized to state that the half of the sheep of last year produced

REALLY IMPORTANT AND HIGHLY VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

BEING THE SHOP AND PREMISES BELONGING TO MESSRS. CHARLES APPLETON AND CO.

Situate in Pitt-street, (Between Messrs. FAYRE and PRICE, AND R. BOURNE and Co.'s)

To be positively sold BY MR. MORT

By public auction, On TUESDAY, 4TH JANUARY, At 11 o'clock.

TERMS and particulars may be learnt on application to Mr. Mort, at his Rooms; and any information as to the title (which is unexceptionable) may be had from A. H. M. Cullock, Esq., Solicitor, 211-a Bath-street.

10240

SEVEN THOUSAND WELL-BRED SHEEP

AND THE MAGNIFICENT STATION OF "GARRA," IN WELLINGTON.

MR. MORT has been favoured with instructions to sell by competition,

ON TUESDAY, 4TH JANUARY, At eleven o'clock,

6820 SHEEP, together with the well-known station of "GARRA,"

IN THE DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON. THE SHEEP were originally from the flocks of William Lee, Esq. THE RAMS have been bred by C. Wray Finch, and John Maxwell, Esquires, a thoroughbred guarantee for the breed of the sheep, and quality of the wool, without further comment from the auctioneer!

The proportion of ages and sexes is excellent, viz.,—

2447 Ewes 871 Ditto yearlings 1875 Wethers (with rams) 745 Ditto yearlings 102 Winter lambs

6820 AND THE WHOLE OF THE LAMBS OF THIS STATION WILL BE GIVEN IN, (and the lambing has been unusually prolific this year.)

The fine station of Garra adjoins the spacious runs of Messrs. Boulton, Brothers, and is in the immediate neighbourhood of those of Dr. Ramsay, and J. H. Hood, Esq. It is a remarkably healthy, and capable of carrying at least 10,000 SHEEP.

The improvements are upon that liberal scale which distinguishes the Wellington district; they consist of a superintendent's cottage, an overseer's dwelling, men's huts, cultivation paddock of 25 acres, garden, stables, stock-yard, draughting pens, store, &c., &c., together with

A FIRST-RATE 1800 SCREW WOOL PRESS, (constructed at a great expense), and every convenience for a well-managed station.

THESE WILL ALSO BE GIVEN IN BULLOCKS, DRAYS, CARRS, HORSES, (four), AND ALL OTHER IMPLEMENTS, &c., on the station.

MR. MORT calls the attention of capitalists to the rare opportunity of securing a VALUABLE STATION

in full working order, (so that the purchaser on taking possession will not have to expend a single shilling over and above the purchase-money), in the enviable district of Wellington, which from its proximity to Sydney, and the favourable nature of the climate for the growth of fine wool, offers advantages for sheep-farming unsurpassed in the colony, and the certain lease of long lease, is daily enhancing the price of such properties. The sheep are really first-rate, as the following particulars abundantly testify.

My recent letters from the superintendent to the proprietors state—"There are many improvements since you were here which are worthy of consideration. There is a shed over the wool-run 20 feet long by 16 feet wide, altogether calculated to afford shelter to 7 to 8 hundred sheep. The garden has been placed in good order; one-half of which is planted with potatoes, from which I expect a large crop; there are also 200 vines, with raspberry, gooseberry, pear, &c., &c. The crop of potatoes would have enabled me to save four next year. The total quantity of the sheep now is 6820, together with 2140 September lambs."

My £400 cash deposit £400 cash on delivery The residue by a bill at twelve months, secured on the property. 10238

ELEVEN THOUSAND FINE WOOLLED SHEEP, DELIVERABLE AT THE STATION OF "GOOMBRA," DARLING DOWNS.

MR. MORT has been instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, on

FRIDAY, 7TH JANUARY, At 12 o'clock,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE INVESTMENT FOR COLONIAL CAPITALISTS, viz.,—

11,000 Sheep, as follows— 1200 Males 1600 Two years old ditto 1200 Three ditto ditto 1600 Three years to six years ditto 1200 Aged ditto 1200 One year old wethers 2000 Wethers lambs 2000 Ewe lambs

11,000 These Sheep are as well bred as any in the colony, and they are warranted pure, and never to have been crossed.

As parties of an increased respectability in the district are desirous of obtaining such stock upon terms, an opportunity is offered to PARTIES OF MODERATE CAPITAL, of procuring a first-rate investment, which will yield the LARGEST RETURN

in the colony, and certainly lead to A HANDSOME FORTUNE for, over and above an ANNUAL INCOME OF £800 AT LEAST.

A rapid increase of the sheep may of course be calculated upon; indeed, such investments as these are unparalleled in any other country, affording, as they do, to parties of ordinary savings, the means of

SECURING AN INDEPENDENCE; and as the terms are very liberal, this sale is the more especially worthy of attention. 10239

300 HEAD OF CATTLE

14 HORNS 8 WORKING BULLDOGS

18 PIGS. BY ORDER OF HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, the undersigned, now residing at a Station called Goombra, in the Lachlan District, forfeited to the Crown by the conviction of William Boulton for a felony.

MR. MORT Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on

THURSDAY, 15TH JANUARY, 1845, At 12 o'clock,

500 HEAD OF CATTLE, (more or less) branded W.B.

15 Head of Horses, (more or less) branded W.B.

9 Working bullocks, branded W.B. 30 Pigs

Further particulars see future advertisements. Terms—Cash. 10240

"STAR OF CHINA,"

112 TONS REGISTER. MR. MORT

HAS been favoured with instructions to sell by public competition, at his Rooms at

TO-MORROW, the 28TH DECEMBER, At half-past 11 o'clock precisely,

THE CLIFFER SCHONER STAR OF CHINA, coppered and copper fastened, well found, and could be

READY FOR SEA IN 24 HOURS. This well-known schooner has made one of the fastest passages between the Australian colonies, amongst which may be noted a voyage to New Zealand and back in 26 days—the quickest ever made.

The cabin accommodations are of a superior description, and she is a first-rate sea boat. As this vessel is newly new, and possessing the sailing qualities above described, and requiring not one further outlay upon her, she is well worthy of the attention of shipowners, merchants, and others desirous of a profitable mercantile investment.

Inventories of stores may be seen at the rooms of the auctioneer, and the vessel may be inspected at

THE COMMERCIAL WHARF, WHERE SHE NOW LIES. Terms at sale. 10232

2560 ACRES AT LAKE MACQUARIE.

A FINE MILE FROM M A I T L A N D. MR. MORT

Has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, on

THURSDAY, 15TH JANUARY, At 12 o'clock,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE PROPERTY, AT LAKE MACQUARIE.

Thus described in the Title Deeds:—"2560 Acres in the county of Northumberland, at Lake Macquarie, commencing at the western extremity of the south boundary line of Captain Handland's 2560 acre grant, and bounded on the east by the west boundary line of that grant, bearing north 60 chains; on the north by a west line of 160 chains; on the west by a south line of 160 chains; and on the south by an east line of 160 chains; to the western extremity of the south boundary line of Captain Handland's 2560 acre grant enclosed."

THIS FINE FREEHOLD PROPERTY IS ONLY TWELVE MILES FROM MAITLAND, and about the same distance from Newcastle. It commands a considerable back run, and a large part of the land is alluvial; indeed it is precisely one of those important properties to which the rapid prosperity of the Hunter River district is due.

A GREATLY INCREASED VALUE. The pasturage upon the land is peculiarly rich, and the whole property is

ABUNDANTLY WATERED. It also commands a considerable back run. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer. Terms at sale. 10247

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, VALUABLE ESTATES ON THE PATTERSON, 1280 ACRES, AND 1600 ACRES.

MR. MORT HAS received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, on

THURSDAY, 15TH JANUARY, At twelve o'clock precisely,

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTIES ON THE PATTERSON.

In the following, or such other lots as may be determined upon at the time of sale: Lot 1.—Described in the deed of grant as all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 1280 acres of land, being the same more or less, situate, lying, and being, in the county of Durham, and parish of St. Andrew, in the township of the county of New South Wales; bounded on the east by the west boundary line of George Adair's sixteen hundred acre farm, being north 310 chains, and a continued north line of 15 chains; on the north by a west line of 120 chains; on the west by a south line of 15 chains to Patterson's River; and on the south-west corner of George Adair's sixteen hundred acre farm.

Lot 2.—Described in the deed of grant as all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 1600 acres of land, being the same more or less, situate, lying, and being, in the county of Durham, and parish of St. Andrew, in the township of the county of New South Wales; bounded on the east by the west boundary line of George Adair's sixteen hundred acre farm, being north 310 chains; on the north by a west line of 120 chains; on the west by a south line of 15 chains to Patterson's River; and on the south-west corner of George Adair's sixteen hundred acre farm.

THESE MAGNIFICENT PROPERTIES ARE only six miles from the township of the Patterson, and immediately opposite the well-known estate of

LEWISSTON. The windings of the river give to these estates a large extent of water frontage and ALLUVIAL FLATS.

A considerable portion of the flats are already cleared and subdivided into farms, 250 acres alone of which are let to

A SUBSTANTIAL FARMSTAY, on lease for about

£200 PER ANNUM, which income may easily be doubled by any active individual.

Upon lot 2 there is a superior homestead, with all the requisite out-buildings, erected at a cost of

£1400. The estates are most beautifully situated and well sheltered by the surrounding hills; indeed, these freeholds are not only particularly desirable for the attention of the neighbouring landholders, but of all capitalists and settlers desirous of a certain income from landed estates which cannot depreciate in value.

The title is quite unexceptionable, and possession is guaranteed. For further particulars apply to JOHN SMITH, Esq., Solicitor for the Mortgagees, O'Connell-street; or to the Auctioneer.

Terms at sale. 10233

SIX HUNDRED HEAD OF FIRST-RATE CATTLE,

DELIVERABLE AT ANY PLACE ON THE HUNTER, FROM MAITLAND TO NEWCASTLE.

ALSO, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY HEAD OF CATTLE,

RUNNING ON ONE OF THE FIRST PATTERN STATIONS ON THE BARWIE, AND DELIVERABLE THERE.

MR. MORT Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, on

THURSDAY, 20TH JANUARY, At 12 o'clock,

THE ABOVE MENTIONED HERDS OF THE BEST-BRED CATTLE IN THE COLONY.

They consist of a fair assortment of age and sex, particulars of which may be learned from the auctioneer, and are particularly worthy of the attention of

GRAZERS, BUTCHERS, AND SHIPPERS TO NEW ZEALAND. Terms at sale. 10246

600 CHOICEST HEIFERS,

MORE OR LESS, TOGETHER WITH FINE STATION,

ON THE SOUTH COAST, (A BRANCH OF THE BARWIE) IN THE DISTRICT OF THE WARRIALDA, LIVERPOOL PLAINS, KNOWN AS TARRAWA AND DIBBERRA.

MR. MORT Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

TUESDAY, 4TH JANUARY, At 11 o'clock,

SIX HUNDRED really choice and well bred HEIFERS, of the celebrated GD brand, two and three year old, which are nearly all milkers' calves.

TOGETHER WITH THE Station above described, which is most excellently watered and grassed, and in any season will carry at least one thousand head, the whole being Myall country, with fine ridges and rich undulating plains; the station is in the immediate neighbourhood of Messrs. Currie and Doyle, and has upon it first-rate stockyard and hut.

Terms each, or approved bill at three months' with security on the stock if required. 10243

TO FLOCKOWNERS, 8000 SHEEP,

AND THE VERY SUPERIOR STATION, KNOWN AS

WHICH WILL (WYAGA, IN AS) Fifteen carry at district of (District Downs) Thousand Sheep.

MR. MORT HAS received instructions from DAVID PRINCE, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, on

ON TUESDAY, 4TH JANUARY, At 12 o'clock,

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE, The following choice flock of sheep:—

1100 Ewes, 18 months to aged 250 Ditto, 18 ditto 400 Hoggons, 18 months 340 Wethers, 2, 3, and 4 years old 300 Well-bred rams

2100 Being carefully bred, in good condition, and warranted free from all disease. Mr. Prince's well-bred sheep are highly valued in the Sydney and London markets, and comments on his quality are quite unnecessary.

THE STATION OF WYAGA, is situated on the Wundul Creek, contiguous to the runs of Messrs. Robinson, Moffat, Laidly, &c. It is capable of depasturing at least

Extraordinary TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1847.

Late English News.

*Sydney Morning Herald Office,
Monday, half-past 1 o'clock.*
The Walmer Castle brings us London papers to the 7th September.

The Queen was still in the Highlands, and Her Ministers were enjoying the sports of the season in different parts of the country. There is, therefore, no political news.

The harvest was nearly completed, and the crops were most abundant.

Trade was dull. The continued failures of the speculators in corn and sugar having a most depressing effect upon the money market. Notwithstanding this, the price of the best Wool is quoted at from 5 to 7½ per cent. higher than the last London sales.

We give a number of the most interesting extracts, and shall continue them in our paper of to-morrow.

The steamer Great Britain, which was wrecked in Dundrum Bay, on the coast of Ireland, had been, after many unsuccessful attempts, got off and towed to Liverpool.

His Excellency Major-General WYNARD, the new Commander of the Forces, who arrived this morning by the Walmer Castle, landed at twelve o'clock under a salute from that vessel, and proceeded to the office of the Deputy-Adjutant-General.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

DECEMBER 27.—Walmer Castle, ship, 656 tons, Captain Thorne, from London, having left Gravesend on the 7th, and Start Point on the 14th September. Passengers—General Wynyard, (Commander of the Forces,) Captain Wynyard, (Military Secretary,) Captain Batty, (Aide-de-Camp,) Mrs. Wynyard, two Misses Wynyard and four servants, Mr. Batty, four children and servant, Mr. Chapman, son, Mr. J. Chapman, Mr. Eustace Smith, Miss Hunt, Mr. T. Walker, and Mr. H. Pearce.

The Walmer Castle has made a quick passage of one hundred and three days. She was within twenty-five miles of the port on Wednesday last, but could not make it owing to the strong northerly winds, with current setting to the southward; the captain fearing a continuation of the same winds, then stood well to the eastward, otherwise he would have arrived in port early yesterday morning. The part of her voyage from the equator to Cape Pillar occupied only fifty-four days, thus averaging one hundred and ninety-five miles a day. She has not spoken any vessels connected with these colonies.

RECENT ARRIVALS.—The Clara, hence the 11th March, arrived at Gravesend on the 3rd September; the Antilles, hence the 14th February, on the 1st September; the Ann Grant, hence the 17th April, on the 29th August; the William Hyde, hence the 22nd April, on the 31st August; and the Caledonia, hence the 5th April, the same day. The Kilmaur from Port Phillip, arrived at Gravesend on the 1st September; same day, the David Malcolm from Adelaide the 4th April. The Thalia from Hobart Town, arrived at Gravesend on the 30th August. The barque Winscales, Sprout, sailed from Deal for Sydney on the 1st; and the Kelso, (P.O.F.), on the 3rd September. The Medway was to sail for Sydney on the 12th; and the Duke of Richmond, 170 tons, Barclay, on the 16th September. The Derwent sailed from Deal for Adelaide on the 2nd September. The Alice Maud was to sail for Port Phillip on the 12th September. The Tasmanian, Tucker, had entered outwards for Hobart Town; and the Rookery for Launceston. The Cadet sailed from Deal for Hobart Town on the 6th September.

WOOL MARKETS.

(From the Mark Lane Express, August 16.)

LONDON, AUGUST 13.—There has not been any alteration in this branch of trade during the present week, either as to demand or prices.

HULL WOOL MARKET.—Tuesday: Today there was a small show of wool, and but few buyers; what was done was at about the same prices which have been given during the season. Ewes, 9½d. to 10d.; all hogs, 11d. A few lots left unsold.

LIVERPOOL.—(Saturday last): The price of fleece wool from the growers remains about the same as last week—24s. to 26s. per tod.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 14.—We have again only to report a limited business in wool this week; partly in consequence of the trade being engaged at the public sales now progressing in London, which we are sorry to hear are not bringing such good prices as were obtained at the sales here last week. While the present dearth of money and difficulty in obtaining discounts (except on extravagant terms) continue, we cannot look for any improvement in the wool trade; and consumers complain that present prices of wool are out of proportion to the manufactured article. Prices of Foreign are pretty firm, owing to stock being very light at the present moment. There is little or nothing doing in Scotch, the trade seeming unwilling to pay the price demanded.

| SCOTCH. | | s. | d. | ½ |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------|----|---|
| Laid Highland wool, per 24 lbs. | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| White Highland do. | 9 | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Laid crossed do., unwashed | 8 | 6 | 9 | 0 |
| Do. do., washed | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Do. Cheviot, do., unwashed | 9 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Do. do., washed | 13 | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| White do. do. | 20 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| Import for the week | 337 | bags | | |
| Previously this year | 6349 | " | | |
| FOREIGN. | | s. | d. | ½ |
| Import for the week | 461 | bales | | |
| Previously this year | 42,000 | " | | |

CITY, MONDAY.—The imports of wool into London, last week, were 3629 bales; of which 1808 were from Port Phillip, 737 from Van Diemen's Land, 422 from Germany, 193 from Alexandria, 180 from Spain, and the rest from Africa, Italy, &c.

The public sales have been progressing rather more satisfactorily than might have been expected; and the large quantity to be offered, nearly 30,000 bales, is being taken more freely than the adverse state of the money market would lead one to suppose.

The first sale was by Messrs. Marsh and Edenborough, on Tuesday, the 10th, 1296 bales being offered. There were 396 bales Australian sold at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 10d. for clean sheep's, and at 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10d. for scoured and snow-white; 50 bales South Australian went at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2½d. for washed sheep's, at 1s. 1d. for lambs', and at 10d. for greasy; 532 bales Port Phillip sold at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6½d. for clean sheep's, and at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6½d. for lambs'; 11 bales Van Diemen's Land realised 11½d. to 1s. 1d. for washed sheep's, and 7½d. for greasy; 307 bales Cape were sold at 7d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb.

On Wednesday, Messrs. Southey and Son put up 1596 bales. There were 1138 bales of Australian sold at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 9½d. for clean sheep's, 1s. 9d. for combing, 6½d. to 8d. for greasy, and 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 10d. for lambs'; 209 bales Port Phillip went at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d. for clean sheep's, and at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d. for greasy; 160 bales South Australian sold at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. for washed sheep's, at 8d. for greasy, and at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4d. for lambs'; 29 bales Van Diemen's sold at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4d. for clean sheep's, and 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 9d. for lambs'.

On Thursday, Messrs. Jacob and Co. put up 881 bales. There were 398 bales Australian sold at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5½d., to 1s. 7d. for clean sheep's, and at 2s. 2½d. for scoured; 411 bales Port Phillip went at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6½d. for clean sheep's, at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d. for greasy, and at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 8½d. for lambs'; 42 bales Van Diemen's Land were sold at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4½d. for clean sheep's and at 1s. 9d. for handwashed lambs'. A bale of Cape realised 11d. per lb.

Messrs. Hazard and Sons followed with 236 bales Australian at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.

for clean sheep's, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. for fine clothing, and 10d. to 1s. 2½d. for 116 bales Cape. 1926 Fugent sound sheepskins in the wool brought 7½d. to 11d. for part.

Friday's sale was by Messrs. Simes and Co.—151 bales Australian brought 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d.; 315 bales Port Phillip 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. for sheep's, and 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7½d. for lambs'; 587 bales Van Diemen's 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d. for sheep's, and 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 3½d. for lambs'; 197 bales South Australian, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4d. for clean sheep's, 7½d. for greasy, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. for lambs'; and 100 bales Cape, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3½d. for sheep's and 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d. for lambs'.

On Saturday, Messrs. Simes and Co. put up 1,568 bales. Australian sold at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 11½d., and lambs' at 1s. 7d. Port Phillip, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8½d. for washed, and 8d. for greasy; lambs', 1s. 4½d. to 2s. 0½d.; clothing, 1s. 10½d.; and combing, 1s. 8½d. Swan River, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.—The demand for foreign wools during the past two or three weeks has been somewhat restricted. The general scarcity of money, the uncertainty regarding the harvest, the excitement of a general election; and, more particularly, as applied to this week, the great number of buyers who have been drawn from the market to attend the London wool-sales now progressing, have all conducted to interfere with the regular process of business. German wools have, however, steadily maintained the prices which were established by the German fairs. We may just add, that the accounts from the sales speak of the rates of the last series having been fully realized during the last few days they had proceeded.

LIVERPOOL WOOL TRADE.—Business has again been tolerably brisk at Bransley, the principal sales being made to Hamburg, Kibbut, and Sedan. The supplies of Polish wools are considerable, and the stores amount to 15,000 cwt., of which 8,000 are Silesian. It is generally expected here, that after the harvest business will be good. Polish fleeces received 56 to 58 dollars per cwt., and Silesian lambs' wool 85 to 105 dollars. At Berlin the French bought at from 60 to 75 dollars. The supplies are uncommonly large, and increase daily from the arrivals from Prussia Proper. The prices are similar to those of the market. It does not appear that the demand for lambs' wools would be so great as last year at this time.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Times, September 7.)

Monday Evening.
THE English funds continue without any material change, the prices of Consols to-day, both at the commencement and at the close of business, having been 87½ to 88 for money, and 87½ to 88 for the account. During the morning, however, they were done at an eighth per cent. below those quotations. Bank Stock left off 195½ to 197½; Reduced Three per Cent., 87½ to 88; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 89½ to 90; India Stock, 239 to 241; India Bonds, par to 2s. premium; Long Annuities, 9 to 9½; and Exchequer-bills, 3s. to 7s. premium. Money was in less request, and the rate in the Stock Exchange was 4½ to 5 per cent.

In the corn-market, notwithstanding a somewhat unexpected depression from the prices of Monday last, business passed off without the announcement of any further failures.

The business in foreign stocks was chiefly confined to Mexican, which from 18½ suddenly advanced to 19½; the latter quotation, however, was not fully supported at the close of the day, the price marked then being 19½ to 20. The other transactions included Danish, at 55½; Peruvian, at 34; Portuguese Four per Cent., at 26½ for money and the account; Russian, at 108½; Passive, at 4½; Spanish Three per Cent., at 29½; Venezuela Deferred, at 11; and Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent., at 56.

The stoppage of Messrs. Gemmell, Brothers, of Glasgow, a firm of considerable magnitude, and whose liabilities amount to about £200,000, was announced to-day. The trade of the house was chiefly with China, Manila, and Valparaiso, and one of the immediate causes of

its suspension is understood to have consisted in the non-arrival of the last China mail. The house at Canton (W. and T. Gemmell and Co.), it is affirmed, will remain solvent, and it is believed also, in some quarters that the results of the present failure will not prove very unfavourable, since it is said that, owing to the correct manner in which the books and affairs of the firm have been kept, the proceeds of the various shipments will be held applicable to the discharge of the bills which have respectively been drawn against them.

The failure of Sanders, Wetherell, and Co., of Stockton-on-Tees, wholesale grocers, has also been reported. The liabilities in this case are estimated to range between £20,000 and £40,000.

Advices from St. Petersburg to the 27th ult. state, that the grain markets are entirely without buyers, and that in rye meal especially a heavy fall had taken place. In other articles of produce there was also a general flatness. The wide quotations of exchange, 38½d. to 1-16d., shows the difference of credit attached to the various drafts now offering.

The report of the 3rd instant from the Amsterdam Bourse brings a more favourable account of the business transacted in public securities. Dutch and Spanish were improving, in consequence of increased purchases.

The advices received from Port-au-Prince come down as late as the 1st of August. Mention is made in these of some changes in the administration, not, however, resulting from political disagreements, but from the filling up of vacancies occasioned by the recent appointments connected with the Consularships to England and France. The report of the committee on the subject of the Budget had created much discussion in the Legislature, where, although the whole of its recommendations had not been carried, it seemed to have made a strong impression. Notwithstanding the exertions of the Government party, arising, as it is alleged, from interested motives, to maintain a high expenditure for naval and military service, it appears to be considered that the suggestions offered concerning this department will not be entirely neglected. Such a thorough investigation as that which has taken place will, it is believed, exercise in more respects than one a beneficial influence upon the administration of public affairs.

Solouque, the President, with two or three of his Ministers, had left the capital on a visit of inspection to the northern part of the republic, where it was supposed he would make some short stay. Spanish doubloons were quoted 71 to 72; patriot doubloons, 70-50; Spanish gourde (or dollar), 4-50; and Mexican gourde (or dollar), 4-44.

Accounts from Guatemala to the beginning of June state that political matters there bore a tranquil appearance. The Government authorities had at this date directed their attention to a reform in the judicial administration of the Consulate, with the view of extirpating abuses said to exist to the injury of commerce and agriculture, and the real nature and extent of which were forthwith to become subjects of inquiry.

The Smyrna accounts of the 20th ult. refer to the continued depression of business, notwithstanding the commencement of the fruit season, usually an important period as regards the general condition of the markets. Shipments of Figs and Sultana Raisins had recently been made for England to some extent, and vessels were also loading for other places. The rate of exchange on London was marked 108½ to 108½.

Letters from Gibraltar, dated the 26th ult., quote the rate of Exchange upon England at 50½, and Spanish pillared Dollars at 2½ per cent. premium.

STATE OF TRADE.

(From the Times, September 7.)

MANCHESTER.—There is no improvement to notice in our market. During the week it has remained dull and inactive, buyers acting with extreme caution, and confining their purchases to the most limited scale possible. Though a slight increase of disposition has been shown here and there to operate in certain descriptions of cloth, the general feeling has been one of want of confidence. Prices

are firm, sellers being resolved rather to produce less than to concede a price. *Manchester Examiner.*

(From the Leeds Intelligencer.)
ROCHDALE.—There has been rather a still market, and the sales have been upon a limited scale. Very little change in wool, either as regards prices or the quantity sold.

HALLAM.—The trade in our piece-hall is duller than usual, scarcely any goods having found purchasers. The yarn market, also, has been decidedly flatter through the week; though the low rates so long current prevent any giving way in price.

HUDDERSFIELD.—There has been considerable improvement in the business of our cloth-hall, and several heavy parcels of goods have been made up. All parties anticipate the commencement of a more healthy state of business.

BRADFORD.—Pieces.—The home trade buyers have purchased rather more freely of some few descriptions of articles, of which cheap figured fabrics, with silk stripes and plain merinos, form the principal; but the foreign buyers do not operate largely, nor can we report the market upon the whole otherwise than dull. Yarns are going off in fair quantities, and stocks are considerably lower than they were in the beginning of last month. However we cannot report any particular improvement in prices.

LEEDS.—Considering that they were the closing markets of the month, our two last public half-days were as well attended as could be expected, seeing the dullness of business lately, and the firmness of the money market. It is true not much business has been transacted, either in the public markets or at the warehouses since our last, but there appears to be an expectancy of a tolerably good winter trade, and prices of all kinds of goods do not at all diminish. The heavier kinds of goods, suitable for winter, are chiefly sought after.

(From the Nottingham Mercury.)
NOTTINGHAM.—Lace.—There has been very little business doing this week in the home market. The foreign trade still keeps in an active state, though not quite so much has been done this week as for some weeks past. Hosiery.—We are gratified in being able to notice a slight improvement in the trade; a much better feeling appears to pervade the market, with considerably more inquiries after useful goods. The change in the demand had also some tendency in causing a partial demand for autumn goods, and we hear also of the arrival of a few American spring orders. The market has also been visited by several continental buyers, so that present prospects may be confidently stated as more cheering than they have been for some weeks past.

(From the Leicester Mercury.)
LEICESTER.—There are a few more buyers in the market, but buy sparingly. The money market is rather more easy. The business for this season of the year is not an average one, but upon the whole trade may be said to be somewhat improving. The state of things in America is good, some duplicate orders having been received for the fall trade, arguing that all the arrivals of woollen hosiery had been promptly and well disposed of. Wools and yarns remain the same.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN AUSTRALIA.

(From the North British Mail, August 12.)
YARRAHEAD.—An adjourned meeting of gentlemen connected with the cotton trade, was held in the Black Bull Inn, Glasgow, to consider the practicability and propriety of establishing a company for the promotion of emigration to North-eastern Australia, with a view to the extensive cultivation of cotton in that country; William Graham, Esq., of Lancefield, in the chair.

The Chairman stated, that it was necessary for him to explain why he took the chair on this occasion. He had come to the last meeting expecting that there would be a large attendance of cotton spinners, but when he came forward he found very few present. He had been anxious that the meeting should not break up for the want of a chairman, and he had occupied that situation. He, however, found it necessary to explain that his avocations required so much of his time, that it would be quite out of his power to devote any of it to the object in view, and he could not continue to take any management in the concern when set in motion. He had the most perfect confidence, however, that Dr. Lang would bring forward no scheme of this kind that would not ultimately pay the individuals for any advances of their money they might make to it, and that would not, at the same time, be beneficial to the country. He was not so well acquainted with the subject as to take any responsibility as to its paying and ultimate success as a cotton-growing concern.

He would be very glad to be assisted in the purpose, and he would expect that, next time Dr. Lang should come before them, he would be prepared with an influential list of Directors. He begged to introduce Dr. Lang to the meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Lang, of New South Wales, then came forward, and said that he did not think it necessary for him, in the present aspect of the case, to enter at large into the consideration of the subject. He was satisfied himself that the public would be generally aware of the facts, as they had them through the account he had given of the colonies in his work now published, that the soil and climate in North-eastern Australia was admirably adapted for the production of cotton. The soil and climate had been found, after 20 years' experience, to be salubrious, and adapted to the constitutions of European field labourers. It had been a penal settlement from the year 1822 till the year 1842, since which time it had been occupied as a free settlement by gentlemen extensively engaged in pastoral pursuits, an occupation in which the whole people were at present engaged. The population were engaged there in tending their flocks and herds, and it was only the natural pastures that grow in the more open parts of the country that was available at present.

But the more fertile parts from the adaptation of the soil and climate to the production of that article (cotton), of such pressing demand in the manufacturing world, and from the congeniality of the climate to European life, and the means of communication now in existence, as well as the high opinion expressed by gentlemen in the manufacturing interest, both here and in Manchester, as to the quality of the cotton produced—from all these circumstances combined, he felt confident, if they had a European population, with their wives and families, in that district, that they should be able to produce cotton of superior quality and at lower rates than the average prices, either of the United States or of the Brazil. It was not, however, as a field for the production of a superior quality of cotton that the idea first came to him in visiting those districts in 1845. He had no idea of the average qualities of cotton of different countries till his arrival in this country. He had lost the specimen which he had brought with him, but he had seen a specimen submitted by Mr. Wilson, as the produce of his estates, which was considered to be of superior quality, and he thought the specimen he had from a garden about fifty miles nearer the west was of superior quality to Mr. Wilson's; but different localities, he was aware, would produce cotton of various qualities. There had been also another specimen of inferior quality to those submitted, but it had grown in contact with various grasses, which were destructive to a high degree, and it was wonderful that the quality of the article should be found so superior as it was; it was superior to that which was produced in most other countries. He had no doubt that they should be able, had they only labourers on the spot, to supply the market at home with the article at a much cheaper rate than could be brought either from the United States or the Brazil. He had learned the cost of carriage in Brazil, which must add very much to the cost of production. The cotton districts in the northern parts of that country were in the highlands of the interior from 50 to 150 leagues from the coast, where the heat was not so great as in the lowlands, where sugar was cultivated. From that great distance the cotton was brought on horseback, each horse carrying a bale of cotton on each side. The horses were brought down in strings of ten and fifteen and a leader, and the Brazilians complain that the distance was so great as not to allow them to have a price sufficient to remunerate them for their labour. In Australia they had water communication, and they had thousands of acres capable of producing that article to any extent, and of superior quality, as had been ascertained. The only difficulty was their not having a population available for such a purpose. There were not half enough even for tending the sheep and cattle, which increased in an enormous proportion beyond anything known in this country. There was an Act of Parliament in reference to waste lands in Australia, which had a very favourable aspect in reference to such an object as was contemplated. It required that all lands be sold at £1 per acre, and one-half of the proceeds of such sales to be devoted to the purposes of emigration, but the law states that it may be spent on internal improvements. When he consulted Earl Grey on this subject, as to the

facilities which the Government would afford, he found that they would allow all the expense of constructing roads and bridges to be deducted from the amount, which would be considered part of the price of the land; and also he would include the cost of all machinery, and any expense that might be incurred in forming model plantations. All that was required, therefore, was an arrangement that would enable them to anticipate the fund that would arise from the sale of land, in order to get the labouring population thrown into the country, who would pay it up afterwards, when they could do so from their labour. The case was different with land for pasture, and that which had to be brought under cultivation when they let it out for remuneration, and for its cultivation and improvement. Wild land in Australia had so thin a pasture, that ten acres grazed only three sheep, which gave on an average a produce of only three-fourths of a pound of wool for each acre of land. From that datum they would see at once that £1 per acre was too much, because it would not pay the interest of the money laid out. But besides these extensive tracts of sheep and pasture land, there were districts all over the colony, on the banks of rivers, which were not suited for grazing at all, but were of first quality for agriculture, and which, if occupied by a labouring population, and producing cotton, he knew, from soil of an inferior character in the United States that land would produce, instead of three pounds of sheep's wool, three bales of cotton on the acre. The ordinary produce on the highland countries of America was from one to two bales per acre, and on the Mississippi the produce was double that quantity. It appeared to him that the land in Australia generally, which should be devoted to cotton cultivation, was of intermediate character, and would produce two or probably three bales per acre. Although in sheep pasture the land would not be worth £1, yet, if devoted to agriculture, it would be worth a great many pounds, and it only required the presence of agricultural people to reap from it a large return. In traversing the country to a greater extent than most inhabitants of Australia had done, it appeared to him a melancholy circumstance that so much land should be lying waste, while there were so many people in this country in such depressed circumstances for want of food, for the sustenance of life. And, contemplating also that there would be another benefit arising from an undertaking of the kind, if the proposal were carried out, he felt confident that it would shake the whole system of slavery. He felt that it would be an object which gentlemen connected with commerce would not take into account in entering upon a commercial undertaking; yet it must be pleasing to think that such an effect would follow. He thought that slavery could not stand against the efforts of a free country coming into contact with them in any article which they produced. White men could not labour in the countries which produced sugar and cotton, but in this country they could do so with impunity; although this was not an object for which commercial gentlemen would undertake an enterprise, yet it was of importance. It was the first idea which suggested itself to his mind. He had at first no idea of the value of the article produced. It would be imprudent, he considered, at present to make any proposal in this view of the case—that must be left over till some future occasion. He was obliged to the gentlemen who had attended the meeting; the subject was now before them, and, perhaps, in a more favourable time it was likely to receive more favourable consideration. It was not a project in the shape of experiment with him; he had seen the plants growing with his own eyes, and had plucked them growing in foreign countries, and in the Brazil, and the conviction flashed on his mind that they could compete with the other nations of the world; and he was encouraged by the gentlemen of Sydney to come to this country, and bring the subject before them. He had done so, and it would now obtain some circulation in the cotton manufacturing districts of Scotland. And, perhaps, when public attention had been directed to the subject, after some time, a greater degree of interest might be taken in promoting the object.

Mr. G. W. Muir and one or two other gentlemen put several questions to Dr. Lang in reference to the expense of such a proposal to carry out emigrants, and as to the likelihood of the speculation yielding a suitable return, which the Reverend Doctor explained, and after some conversation, The Chairman said that all had been gratified with the interesting statements

which had been given by Dr. Lang. They all knew the Rev. Doctor to be a man of philanthropic. He was sorry that the trade had not responded to his prayer and to his labour, and that they did not yet see it their interest to support it. He (Dr. Lang) was about to go to Manchester and Lancashire, and he (the Chairman) had no doubt that he would be much better received there by the trade than he had been in Glasgow. He had to propose that they thank Dr. Lang for the valuable information he had given them, and when he came back again he hoped they would all do everything to further his views.—(Applause.)

Dr. Lang returned thanks to the meeting for the compliment, and proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was unanimously agreed to. The meeting then separated.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN"

(From the Atlas, September 4.)
This immense vessel, which has lain stranded at the head of the fatal bay of Dundrum since September last, is now once more safe in the dock at Liverpool. Her rescue is one of the greatest triumphs of engineering talent, as applied to the raising of a stranded ship, upon record.

Our readers are aware that Mr. I. Brunel, jun., was the engineer who first undertook the task of rescuing the Great Britain from her perilous situation. It was necessary to preserve her from the risk of breaking up under the terrific surge which rolls into the unsheltered bay of Dundrum from the Irish sea when the wind blows freshly from any point from east to north or north-north-east. In order to accomplish this important object, he caused a substantial breakwater to be erected, about a pistol-shot eastern of the steamer to seaward. This barrier, which was upwards of one hundred and fifty yards in length, was formed of several rows of piles, the trees for which were furnished gratuitously by Earl Roden, from his plantations at Kavarale, on the opposite side of the bay. The outer row was composed of pliable piles of green or sapwood (an improvement upon the original plan suggested by Captain Claxton, who has been actively engaged directing the operations on behalf of the owners of the Great Britain). This had the effect of resisting the most violent assaults of the surf, the green timber yielding to the advancing wave, and rebounding by its own elasticity as it receded. Between the inner rows of piles, immense bundles of faggots, formed of brushwood, substantially bound together, and loaded, or moored, by vast quantities of stone, served to deaden the billows as they rolled in among them. This invention proved eminently successful in saving the vessel from what, at one time, seemed inevitable destruction—so much so, indeed, that when her bottom was examined after the first attempt to float her had been made, her hull was found to have suffered no other injury than three perforations, of no serious importance, caused by fragments of rock torn off in passing over a reef in the furious gale of April last.

During the springs of last month, the gigantic ship, under the directions of Mr. Bremner, of Wick, to whom the operations for floating her had subsequently been intrusted, was raised entirely out of the sand in which her keel had been imbedded by means of great caissons, or camels, as they are termed by shipbuilders, suspended over rows of piles driven into the beach from the vessel's bow to a point about midships, and descending by means of chains and blocks as the tide rose, and the steamer floated. The actual impulse was given by powerful levers, acting on fulcrum under the bilges, and worked by capstans and other purchases on the vessel's deck. All these appliances, however, had been cleared away previous to the tide of Wednesday week, preparatory to the final attempt to remove the vessel from the shore, where, for upwards of a month past, she had been resting upon two ridges of stones under the bilges, which permitted the workmen effectually to repair her bottom.

On the flowing of the tide on Wednesday night, floating operations were commenced, by means of anchors laid out astern, and the warps attached to which were hove upon by the vessel's windlasses and capstans. These were so far successful as to move the ship about three fathoms further to seaward, in which position she was permitted to remain until the following day. The Birkenhead, iron steam frigate, of 1400 tons, and 600-horse power, had come down from Kingston early in the week to act as a tug when required; and the Scourge, steam-bomb ship, of 400-horse power, which had formed one of the royal squadron in her Majesty's excursion to Scot-

land, had also been despatched to the Bay of Dundrum, and anchored about a mile and a half to the south-eastward of her stranded sister. A large number of the crews of these two steamers were aboard the "Great Britain," and very efficiently contributed to the success of the experiment. Mr. Bellamy, Second Master Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, and a strong detachment of riggers from the dockyard both of Portsmouth and Plymouth, were both on board the "Great Britain," and rendered good service.

On Thursday recourse was had to the steam power of the "Birkenhead," but, owing to the failure of the floating apparatus in two large lighters alongside the "Great Britain," and to the lowness of the tide, which, owing to a northerly wind which had prevailed for some days, did not rise so high as had been expected, all the efforts made to remove the vessel were entirely unsuccessful, she not having been towed out even one foot.

On Friday, at the flowing of the tide, about twenty minutes before noon, the final experiment to float off the ship was made, and was attended with the most complete success. Two "best bower" had been laid out a cable's length astern, and, in addition to these, two strong warps had been spliced to those of the Birkenhead. By heaving on these, the mammoth steamer was towed out to seaward upwards of eighty fathoms, and into snug moorings. The ship, everything considered, made very little water; not, we should say more than six inches an hour, a leakage which was easily kept under by ten out of the forty pumps which had been provided to meet any possible emergency, and some of which were of the most powerful description.

On the entire success of the attempt becoming manifest to all who were on board, and to the crew of the Birkenhead, three cable's length astern, the jovial tars of the latter manned the poop and evinced their gratification at the event by several rounds of hearty cheers, which were duly acknowledged by their shipmates, as well as by the *Sourge* and all the persons, officers, and foremost men aboard the *Great Britain*. On the suggestion of Captain Claxton wine was then produced, and the day being the anniversary of that on which the steamer was christened by Prince Albert, the healths of the Queen and her illustrious consort, of Earl Roden, Lady Matilda Montgomery, Captain Claxton, Captain Caffin, of the *Sourge*, &c., were given and enthusiastically received.

Liverpool, Monday, 3 p.m.—At half-past one o'clock this day the *Great Britain* arrived in this port from Belfast, at which place she arrived from Dundrum Bay on Friday afternoon. The excitement was fully as great as on the occasion of her first trip to New York from this port. (We learn that it is intended immediately to put her into a thorough state of repair, after which, we presume, she will again cross the Atlantic.)

FRANCE AND ITALY.

(From the *Spectator*, September 4.) THE Italian question becomes one of intense interest. Although anxiety on the subject cannot be expected to have abated, yet the conflict of favourable and adverse interest appears to proceed hopefully. The Roman Government has taken an important and judicious step in transmitting a formal protest to Vienna, and threatening the recall of its Nuncio from the Austrian Court. This is all strict and regular. The protest of King Charles Albert, if it be confirmed, is a demonstration of immense importance. It was due to the reputation which the King claimed as a patriot even when he was Prince of Carignano. The popular manifestations at Leghorn are another proof of the general sentiment. And the further aggressions of the Austrian Commander only help to weaken Austria by putting her still more palpably in the wrong. So far the intelligence of the week represents Rome in a position maintained with discreet energy, and strengthened by the fault of the enemy.

At the first view, the attitude of France seems unfavourable; but it is far better than the most sanguine could have expected a week or two back. It would be too much to assume that the "feeler" in the *Journal des Débats* strictly represents the definite views of Louis Philippe's Government; yet it may be taken as an approximation to the view which that Government would wish to avow, and also as betraying the feelings by which the official party is moved. The *Débats* is very angry with divers journals in Italy and England, for censuring the coldness that France shows in support of liberty; is angry with the Court of Vienna, for not having more skilfully maintained the status quo; with the Pope, for not having kept the dispute "purely diplomatic."

"The Sovereign Pontiff," says the French editor, "has been publishing protests of a nature to inflame the Italian people." Now this is false. We do not of course mean that the highly respectable journalist deliberately states what he feels to be a falsehood; but his bias is such as to warp his perception; and we use the strongest term because no other would express the extent of the misrepresentation. The protests of the pontiff are not calculated, any more than they are intended, to inflame the Italian people. Before the time of Pius the Ninth, Rome was on the point of ruin through internal corruption—an effete official despotism struggling hopelessly with a growing spirit of reform, which being unlegalized was revolutionary. Pius began reforms with all the deliberation requisite for safety, with all the sincerity requisite to secure faith in the renovating process. The existence of Austrian despotism in contiguity with liberal institutions would be difficult if not impossible; and Austria tries to mar the legalized reforms. Nothing could be more calculated than that to inflame the Italian people. Pius issues protests against that hostile intervention; also exhortations to his people against any irregular violence, and assurances that he will firmly support their substantial interests in a regular and discreet way. It is impossible to imagine any declaration less calculated to inflame the Italian people, or more calculated to soothe and cool their anxiety and indignation. Pius is really what in France and England is called a Conservative Reformer; and if it were possible to avoid blame in a position so beset with every difficulty, he deserves to have done so.

In the midst of these testy criticisms, the *Débats* makes some important declarations: France, we are told, will interfere if any other country interferes; France will support "all legal and pacific reforms,"—(the Sovereign Pontiff evidently contemplates none other); and will support the independence of the Italian Princes if that be threatened. Good.

But it is from the very irritation of the Ministerial paper that we draw the most hopeful inference of all. The Government of Louis Philippe has been unable to dictate the course which it wishes affairs to take; hence its splanetic distribution of censure on all concerned. It would best have suited that Government to have no movement in Italy just at present, and accordingly it hates all who move: it deprecates any step against Austria, with whom the King of the French sympathizes; also any against the Italians, with whom the French people sympathize. But the traditional policy of France in Italy is too strong for the Government, and part of its anger is the cry that to that policy they must succumb. The Government of the French nation must take the side of freedom in Italy; hence the bitter anger of the present Ministers, who wish to side with Austria; but that anger is a sign that the Government does recognise the necessity under which it lies; in obeying that, possibly it may learn also to know its real interests. We agree with our contemporary, that if any other country intervene in Italy, France must: we could have informed the respected writer that France also will defend all legal and pacific reforms in Italy; but it is very satisfactory to perceive that the French Ministers, in spite of their bias, are equally clear-sighted.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.—Among the projects of the day which relate to the extension of our power and commerce, the establishment of steam communication with Australia is one of the most prominent. To accomplish this object a company has been formed under a Royal charter, dated the 20th May last, and the route adopted from England to Sydney, together with the time it will occupy (and which has been sanctioned by the Admiralty) is as follows:—England to Singapore, via Egypt, overland, 839 miles, 42 days. Singapore to Port Essington (Torres Straits), via Batavia, 2060 miles, 10 days. Port Essington to Sydney, via Wednesday Island, 2340 miles, 12 days. Thus giving 12,790 miles to be completed in 64 days, or at the rate of 199 miles a day, and bringing Australia and New Zealand in point of time within little more than half the present distance. Hitherto the Government, although expressing the strongest desire to witness the accomplishment of this route, have declined making any direct grant, but from the recent report of a committee of the House of Lords on the Mail Contract Service in general, there can be little doubt that the entire profits of the postal communication throughout the line from Singapore to Sydney would willingly be conceded,

Coupled with this the company seem disposed to place great reliance on the rapid growth of an extensive passenger traffic between India and Australia (the distance being less than 30 days), and also that a considerable business would arise from the conveyance of horses from the colony for the use of the Indian army—a description of export which has already been profitably established. Looking at the facilities for obtaining coal at the several points of the route, the varied commerce which promises to spring up throughout the Indian Archipelago, and the strong interest in the matter evinced by all parties in Australia, there appear reasonable grounds for an early anticipation of a profitable result for the undertaking, more especially as two-thirds of the route—that is to say, from England to Singapore—is already an established line, yielding large and increasing returns to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, whose steamers at present enjoy exclusively its advantages. It will be remembered that various plans have from time to time been put forward for connecting Australia with the mother country by steam. One was via Panama, but this is understood to have been entirely given up. Another, which we believe is still maintained in some quarters, is for a route by steam via the Cape of Good Hope, with a branch line to the Mauritius. The objections urged against this, however, are the want of facilities for coaling (a difficulty which appears insurmountable), and the little community of intercourse between the Cape and Australia, and also between that country and the Mauritius. The use of screw propellers has been suggested to obviate the difficulty of carrying a sufficient supply of coals, but the results of that method of propulsion (even supposing the scantiness of population on the line were not fatal to the scheme) have hardly been such as to warrant an expectation that it would realise anything like the rapid communication which it is now the object to attain. In Australia the respective plans seem to have attracted even more attention than in this country, and there, as here, the preference has been stated in favour of the India line, a select committee of the Legislative Council of New South Wales having in October last strongly reported to that effect.—*Times*, August 27.

PRICES CURRENT OF COLONIAL WOOL.

Our third series of Public Sales, consisting of—

| | |
|--------|----------------------------|
| 11,348 | Bags Australian Wool, |
| 1,975 | " Van Diemen's Land, |
| 8,181 | " Port Phillip, |
| 1,704 | " South Australian, |
| 42 | " New Zealand, |
| 19 | " Swan River, |
| 2,692 | " Cape of Good Hope, |
| 129 | " East India, |
| 26,006 | " Colonial, |
| 218 | " Odessa, |
| 220 | " Spanish, and German, |
| 1,332 | " Sundry low Foreign Wool, |

27,768 Bags in all, which commenced 10th instant, and terminated this day, were well attended throughout. Our manufacturers and dealers having disposed of a large portion of their last sales purchases, coupled with such cheering accounts of our harvest, besides money having become somewhat easier; till within a few days of our commencing, we were led to expect an advance in price for all classes of Colonial Wool, but the Bank of England suddenly raising their rate of discount, and a still further advance being fully looked for, together with numerous large failures in the Corn trade, caused a sudden reaction in our money market, creating much uneasiness in the country, and compelling our Wool buyers to operate with great caution, and the only advance that can be quoted is 5 to 7½ per cent. on prime Sydney clothing and other first-rate flocks in good condition; this is to be attributed in a great measure to the present scarcity of good Wool in the country, and the late advance that has taken place in German Wool at the Continental fairs, and present orders being chiefly for fine cloths. Middling and low classes of Wool have only maintained the late rates, but all flocks infested with burrs and moths being much neglected, have sold decidedly lower, and our buyers appear more than ever determined not to take them off but at very low prices. We are sorry to notice the great falling off in quality of many of the well known marks from Sydney, while some of those from Port Phillip show a great improvement both in quality and getting up. Some fair samples of New Zealand Wool were offered, but, as is usually the case in a new colony, were very unevenly packed, and consequently realized unsatisfactory prices. Van Diemen's Land flocks generally were in a very waxy condition, and Cape Wool is still very unevenly packed.

East India Wool was much wanted, and the few parcels offered realized full prices.

HENRY F. HUGHES, Wool-broker.

78, Basinghall Street, London, 31st August, 1847.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—It is now probable that the New Parliament will not be called together much before the usual time, unless something, which is not foreseen, of sufficient importance should occur to render an earlier meeting of the Legislature necessary. It is a mistake to suppose that there is any legal or constitutional reason for assembling a Parliament newly elected, any more than a

Parliament prorogued after the termination of a session. The present Parliament stands in precisely the same position in this respect as the late Parliament did at this time last year. It is entirely a question of expediency or convenience. The only difference will be, that probably the session may be commenced a week or two before the usual time for the meeting of members, the election of Speaker and officers, and other formal business. Even in the event of the demise of the Crown before the elections were all over, the old Parliament would be called together notwithstanding the dissolution. It is only when the writs are all returned that the New Parliament supersedes the old, and has at once a constituted existence. There is no present intention of calling the Parliament to meet for the despatch of business before the usual time, nor any appearance of such a step being necessary by any urgency which would demand a departure from the usual course.—*Observer*.

FIRE AT MANCHESTER.—The amount of damage in the first pile destroyed, and in Messrs. Cunliffe's property, is estimated to be not less than £30,000. The statement of losses is as follows:—Mr. George Grimshaw, Gorton, the loss is estimated at £5000, which is covered by insurance in the Manchester Fire Office to the extent of £4000. Mr. Smith's stock is destroyed to the extent of £1500, the amount of insurance in the County Office. Messrs. Clark and Co. sustained damage to the amount of £350, to which amount they are insured in the West of England. Mr. James Redfern is insured in the Royal for £650, which will about cover his loss. Mr. J. B. Lee is insured in the Alliance for £500, and in the North British for £2000, and his loss is estimated at nearly £3000. Messrs. Latrey will suffer to the amount of £500, to which amount they were insured in the Imperial. Messrs. J. Farrar and Brother suffer a loss not covered by an insurance to the amount of £300. Mr. Thomas Haigh, woollen cloth manufacturer, estimates his loss at nearly £5,000. He is insured in the Sun for £2,000, the Guardian for £1,000, and the Yorkshire for £1,000. Mr. Robert H. Dowson estimates his damages at £5,000, which is covered by insurance in the West of England. Mr. James Sharp, woollen cloth manufacturer, is insured for £1,000 in the Imperial Office, and suffers to about that amount. Mr. Henry Hewitt estimates his loss at £3,500, which is covered by insurance of £1,500 in the Scottish Union, and £2,000 in the Birmingham Office. Messrs. Porteus and Co., silk manufacturers, suffer to the extent of £2,000, covered by insurance in the West of England to that amount. The loss of Messrs. Cunliffe and Brooks, to whom the building belongs, in which Mr. Hewitt's and Messrs. Porteus and Co.'s shops were situated, is estimated at £1,500 for the building. There are several parties who suffer to smaller amounts. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A proclamation by order of the Queen in Council will be issued at the proper time, directing a general thanksgiving for the blessings of the present bountiful harvest. Her Majesty and Her Majesty's Government are not insensible to the necessity of this proceeding; but any decision respecting it would be manifestly premature before the harvest shall be quite gathered in. In the southern parts of Great Britain and of Ireland the crops are early, plentiful, and good. Every appearance indicates a most abundant supply, as far as can be ascertained. But with all this knowledge it is still impossible to decide until the whole result shall be known. It is probable that nothing official will be connected until after Her Majesty's return from Scotland, which she will leave in about a fortnight from this date.—*Observer*.

Sir Erskine Perry, now Puisne Judge at Bombay, will succeed Sir David Pollock as Chief Justice of that Presidency. Mr. William Yardley, of North Wales Circuit, will be the new Puisne Judge at Bombay, in succession to Sir Erskine Perry.—*Observer*.

THE PARAGUAY.—Tuesday's Gazette announces some additions to the Peerage. The Right Honorable John Baron Strathfield, of Harmondsworth, is created Viscount Enfield of Enfield and Earl of Strathfield. Archibald Acheson, Esquire, commonly called Viscount Acheson, is created Baron Acheson of Clanairney, in the county of Armagh.—Richard Baron Osmoigne is created Baron Dartrey of Dartrey, in the county of Monaghan.—Sir Richard Bulkeley Phillips Phillips, Bart., is created Baron Milford of Picton Castle, Pembroke-shire.

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.—Viscount Palmerston left town on Wednesday for Loch Laggan, to succeed the Earl Grey in attendance on her Majesty. Lady Palmerston leaves on Saturday to visit Lord and Lady Ashley and family at Ryde, Isle of Wight. Lord John Russell is still residing with her ladyship and family at Richmond, and intends to remain there two months longer. Public business will prevent the noble lord from going to Scotland this autumn. The Earl of Minto, in consequence of indifferent health, is on the eve of leaving for the German spa, to which he has been advised to repair by his medical attendants; his Lordship will be accompanied by Lady Elizabeth Elliot; the Countess and other members of the family will reside at Minto House, Roxburghshire, during the absence of the noble Earl. The Marquis of Clanricarde has returned to town from visiting his estates in the county Galway; on his route to London the noble Marquis visited the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Claremont, at Dublin. The Lord President of the Council and the Marchioness of Landdowne are expected home from Germany in about a fortnight; his Lordship has greatly improved in health. The Earl Grey on leaving Laggan Lodge, intends to go to Howick Hall, Northumberland, to meet the Countess, and it is his intention to make a short stay there previously to coming to London to resume the duties of his department in the state. The Right Hon. Sir George Grey arrived in town yesterday from his seat, near Alwicks, Northumberland. The Lord Chancellor and the Hon. Miss Peppas are making a tour in Wales. The Earl of Auckland returns to Eden Lodge early in the ensuing week from Devonshire. The Right Hon. Richard L. and Mrs. Shell are sojourning at St. Leonards-on-Sea. Lord Campbell intends to remain several weeks at his seat in Scotland. We have reason to believe there is no foundation for the rumour generally circulated that Sir John Cam Hobhouse is to be elevated to the peerage.—*United Service Gazette*, Sept. 4.



(From late European Papers.)

The joint of a fender has obliged our cut-throat waiter to show us how he can make his knife do double duty as a razor; after which we have seen the first; this she presents to her new husband on her wedding day, beginning at one of the little figures,—the second being the most interesting.—The Park stood from 11 A.M. to five P.M., in the sun, at 101 degrees of Fahrenheit, and in the shade at 89 degrees.—The American Bible Society last year distributed 67,678 copies of the Scriptures gratis among the poor natives of Lind was engaged by Mr. Howard Glover for two concerts, to take place at Edinburgh and Glasgow, at the enormous sum of £400.—A man in Missouri planted some beans late in the season, and they grew so luxuriantly—up—thanks to his home.—A large quantity of horsefeed, salted and pickled so as to resemble beef, was lately seized at Birmingham, in a shop which had long been celebrated for cheap food.—An Englishman who met several men here having neither wit enough to speak well, nor sense enough to hold their tongues; this is the foundation of all impertinence.—Prince Albert was blaming a little boy for running about without a coat.—“It’s not my fault,” cried the dunce.—“For we have a holiday every time a new prince is born.”—“It appears from a statement in the Daily News that the Times charge \$6.00 per annum for advertising space”—*Saturday Chronicle*, No., and the *Daily News* 3s.—The earnings of three of what are termed the half-penny steam-boats, which ply between London Bridge and the Adelphi, average one hundred pounds each annually; while those sailing up Sweden, that on the 21st of May went six feet deep on the road from Stockholm to Swartwick.—The Wilderness tribute amounts to £1800.—With the pension of £100 from Queen Victoria, it affords its owner an old age comfortable.—The author of a work on Assam mentions, that the Garrows, a savage tribe inhabiting the hills bordering on that province, consider a dog fattened on rice, and fed with Quinine, to be fit for eating.—There is an Illinois journal that the famous Mormon Temple at Nauvoo has been sold for a Roman Catholic church, for the large price of 16,000 dollars.—Jenny Lind refused to accept of an offer made by a French nobleman, who wished to marry her, because she thought him ugly in an Illinois journal that the famous Mormon Temple at Nauvoo has been sold for a Roman Catholic church, for the large price of 16,000 dollars.—Jenny Lind refused to accept of an offer made by a French nobleman, who wished to marry her, because she thought him ugly.

An electric telegraph has been established between Amsterdam and several of the principal towns in Holland.—The total spend annually £90,000,000 for incomes to be paid to the Government, or shillings for each man, woman, and child, in the empire.—Sir Robert Peel was elected a Vice-president of King's College Hospital.—An emigrant and Continental Steam Packet Company have commenced service, leaving packets from Shoreham Harbour to Dieppe in five hours, and to Havre in six hours.—A New York paper publishes the following:—"A young lady perfectly competent, wishes to form a class of female pupils, and desires to instruct them in the art of talking to infants in such a manner as will interest and please them."—A book just presented to the Royal Academy of Sciences probably unique in the history of literature—is entitled "Le voyage de l'explorateur dans le Nord," by Godfrey Lovings, Esq. who comprises in his own person traveller, author, and printer.—The new Colleges of St. Andrew, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, viz., A. F. Belford Hope, Esq., M.P., is to be opened October for the education of a colonial regiment.—By the potent aid of steam, fifty thousand copies of the *Titan*, containing Sir Robert Peel's latest speech, were printed and circulated in Cornwall, were printed and circulated in the course of the following morning.—A commission de lunatic *insanevole* held in Carisle, adjudged that Sir R. Marmaduke Vavasour, knight of Malta, Knight of the Garter, aged thirty-two years, was of unbounded mind, a furious lunatic, and fancying himself Julius Cæsar, and other delusions.—A considerable quantity of bananas has been imported into the city of Cork, where the Corporation Municipal Council of Copenhagen have given orders to have two great establishments of baths, for the poor, constructed in that city. The admission to be gratuitous.—The citizens of Cork intend to send a party of twelve persons, who declare makes an excursion to London and receive the London mark, they decline to use them.—The corporation of London intend to erect a coal exchange at Billingsgate. The site will cover four acres of ground, situated on a ground on which thirteen adjacent houses stand. The building is estimated to cost £100,000.—The *New York Mirror* mentions that one house in Boston, in a single year sent to Asia 101 tons of sugar, and exported more than twice much as the product of the whole wine harvest of Bordeaux.—Several successful experiments have been recently made in France on the combustion of bees, so as to be able to take their honey without killing them.—In consequence of the necessity of destroying their lives.—The late Duke of Northumberland's personal and funded property of which he died possessed within the province of Canterbury alone, has amounted to upwards of £1,000,000.—Executors have paid to the stamp office the duty of £3100 on the probate.—By a decree of the Government of the grand duchy of Hesse Cassel, no officers, privates, soldiers, domestics, and midwives, are forbidden to wear military uniforms in their operations.—His Excellency the Chevalier Busenon has lately presented to Mrs. Gurwood, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Gurwood, a diamond ring, from his Majesty the King of Prussia, and another diamond ring, the last remaining volume of the “Despatches of the Duke of Wellington,” and as a mark of his Majesty's esteem for the late commander-in-chief of British troops in India.—On inquiry, it turned out that the rogue meant whipcord!—The British and Foreign Institute, which was set on foot and conducted by Lord Shaftesbury, has ceased to exist. A printed report states that the Institution to be want of funds, partly occasioned by several members omitting to pay the arrears of their subscriptions.—Lord John Russell has announced that the House of Commons conferring a pension of £5000 upon the children of the highly gifted but unfortunate author Hood.—A New York paper states that a man named Neville is in custody for taking “Miss Amelia Drop, while she was living.—To stop the silver edging to muslin, which always torn off and thrown away before converting the material to use coats the cloth was used to make dresses.—Correspondent of the *New York Tribune*.


that they are called to do the winking of a family, since they themselves have been married twenty-one hundred and twenty-nine years have elapsed since Lord Stanhope moved for and appointed a committee of the Lords to inquire into the state of the public records—and the archives of the nation—of which he was made chairman? stable!—Are you fond of tongue, Sir? I asked a talkative lady, "I was always fond of tongue, madam, and I like it still," was the reply.—The letter of the Newwood Cemetery, London, to the directors of the same, thus!—Sir, your grave (No.—) is now ready.—The magnificent Temple of the Sun at Hualbeck has been destroyed by order of the Viceroy, for the sake of its fine stones, which were used to build a battery of guns, a cavalry, and a forage magazine.—The money coined in the United States during the forty-five years of operation of the mint in copper silver, and gold, amounts to 122,600,000 dollars. It is determined by a majority of one, to report in favour of continuing the market in Smithfield.—The increase of banks in India during the last ten years has been so rapid, that while in 1837 there were only four banks, and their deposits were only £975,000,—now amounts upwards of £5,000,000.—Ten years ago the town of Givran had only two churches in which public worship was regularly performed, and two religious societies of men and women service. Since then three new churches have been built, and there are now no less than nine congregations of different denominations in Givran; all this while the population has increased from 1000 to 1500 persons.—An agricultural congress has been held at Stockholm. It consisted of 420 members, and held twenty sittings, at all of which the king was present.—The Cincinnati Horticultural Society have sold 100 bushels of strawberries sold in that number of bushels of strawberries the year before was 4573. The largest number on any one day was 314 bushels.—There are three towns in France, each of which boast of being one of which boasts of a circulation of 27,000; which is twice as large as that of all the "religious newspapers put together.—Ingenuous Parisian thieves dress up as servants and request for transportation to the colonies, and against customers, then dress as tradesmen, call upon the customers, and appropriate the cash.—The gross total revenue of the Island of Malta for the year 1846, amounted to £103,172, and the expenses to £102,000, leaving a balance leaving a deficiency of £9425.—A case lately came under notice at the Bury County Court: £100 was left to be divided amongst nine children, and an action was brought to try whether the sum was to be divided equally, or taken with a cost of 40s. Under the old law it would have been thrown into Chancery.—The electric current travels along the wires of a railway telegraph at the lightning speed of 100 miles per second.—A gentleman was speaking the other day of the kindness of his friends in visiting him. An old aunt in particular, visited him twice a year and stayed six months each time.—My "3 m"—you; when the termagant immediately said "at him, and planted her looking between his eyes, which pulled my head in."—"You are pulling me by the tail, and kicking ?? at her," "is without the least regard to traveller you have become!" exclaimed an Englishman on meeting another at Constantinople.—"To tell you the truth," was the frank answer, "I am sorry to hear about the world to keep my head of me charmed, and I don't care overtake me I am ruined; but I don't care who knows me I am longed as I am *incognito*!"—The quinquennial census of Paris has just published, viz., 643,492 males and 510,405 females. The restless fancy of a man, says Herib Ben Pinchas, in the *Jewish Chronicle*, has gone so far as to deny to Harvey the discovery of the blood, and to discover the circulation of the blood, and to discover the King Solomon was well acquainted with it.—Twenty-eight of the principal builders of the metropolis, including Messrs. Thomas and James Jackson, and Mr. Burton, have acceded to the memorial presented to them by a large body of the carpenters and joiners in their employ, to be allowed to leave work on Saturdays at four o'clock, and to return on Mondays at five, research which has been made by a doctor's research shows, that in the twenty years which have elapsed since 1825 thirty-three medical students have died in consequence of punctures received from needles, and that many others have assisted.—There are in the United States 834 counties, 98 of which were founded during the past year.—A correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman* is very angry at an English news paper, because it calls him an Irishman, and it seems, is Irish, an Englishman, who, editor of the *Freeman* denounces the mistake as a sample of "the impudent pretension of England to a monopoly of talent."—Mr. Bowdler has been elected Governor of Alabama, addressing some of his constituents the following near Montgomery, in speaking of Mr. Polk termed him "the last of the Romans."—"Well," said a countryman standing by, "I am glad to hear that the breed is so good, but will high run out."—At a late meeting of the London antiquarian society, one of the members produced for the general inspection the *Asse Bone* of Edward IV., pilfered from his coffin.—"For what purpose?"—"To show us how much that the population of New Orleans was 9000, it is now 100,000; in 1800 the population of Cincinnati was 750, it is now 20,000.—In its current number, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, contains a full account of the official corruption in France by the loss of the peace; "calm and prosperity enervating the mind"—*The Morning Post*, in describing the return from Cambridge, says, "The royal party returned from Cambridge at Bishop Stortford to take in water."—Many of the numerous livings possessed by one clergyman, but does not hold that the more *sine-sine-curæ* offices the better.—Within the last year more than one thousand negro slaves landed at New York from New England.—4000 slaves ex Agnes, from New Providence, in the West Indies, were sold by Keeling and Hunt, of the Grosvenor-yard, London. They were put up in lots of fifty, consisting of 20 to 30s, the lot.—The total number of persons in custody in London, in 1846, for all sorts of offences, was 62,834, of whom 2,269 were


Parliamentary returns, the total military expenditure of Great Britain, from 1860-1 to 1890-1, was £1,945,414; in 1860-1, £3,606,000; in 1890-1, £2,513,614; in 1884-5, £2,412,431.—The United College of St. Andrew's have unanimously elected to their vacant Professorship of Natural Philosophy, W. F. L. Fischer, Esq., B.A., Fellow of the Royal Society, who has been elected in the House of Lords that he had been informed, that since the removal of the restrictions which prevented the use of sugar in brewing and distilling, the price of slaves in Cuba and the West Indies has increased 75 per cent.—The loss to a railway by common wear and tear of rails alone is about £250 for each mile for each year.—A late number of the *Commonwealth* contains a pastoral letter from Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop of Baltimore, to the priests of Maine, whose missionaries sent enlightened "the barbarians of England," and which gave birth to an *Usserie* (Archbishop Usher), an *Usser* (Tom), or an *O'Connell* (Dan). This trio, as the editor of the *Commonwealth* would call it, is certainly a curious impersonation of the Irish shamrock. The total number of visitors admitted, free of charge, to see the state apartments at Hampton Palace, during the last season, was 1,000, and in 1846 to 170,879. The number of visitors admitted to view Windsor Castle amounted in 1846 to 27,142. To the Royal Gardens at Kew, now one of the most accessible places in the world, there were 2,000,000 Protestant residents, 26,139 persons were admitted in 1845, and 46,573 in 1846.—The sale of horse-flesh has been permitted in Hanover, and thousands of poor people exist on it. It is sold at the rate of 10 shillings per hundred weight.—Joseph Adair has been defeated in the new County Court, Whitechapel. He was summoned by a gentleman who had paid him £1 for useless information, and the court ordered him to pay costs, which he refused to do, expenses, within a week from the date of summons.—The "London," a new eight-foot-diameter-wheel narrow gauge engine has lately made several trials on the North Western Railway, for six miles between the London Station, with twelve carriages, or about sixty passengers, at the rate of 100 miles per hour. Seven consecutive miles were performed within seven minutes, and one mile was run in 55 seconds, or at a rate of rather more than 65 miles per hour. The trial was successful, and perfectly steady at this velocity. At the Attorney-General's Petty Sessions, the parish constable appeared before the magistrates, accused himself of having been drunk at the Ambleade fair, and might be fined. The magistrates indulged him, and let him off five shillings, which he paid.—A lady anxious to get the sure direction to a particular place, asked a cabman her best way, and was answered, "Why, ma'am, I think the best way is to take a cab."—The same circumstance is that the criminals condemned to execution (in France) have petitioned to be first sent into a sleeping trance by their vapour.—It was said to-day that a portion of their wages to be paid by their employers, because a man went so often to a Liverpool agent to draw her husband's wages, that suspicion was awakened, and she was found to be the wife of a bankrupt.—In an obituary notice, says that the late Mr. Gurney, for several years a director of the bank—notwithstanding which he died a Christian, universally respected. Truly a strange circumstance, that a man who spent his whole life to sleep whilst the other half of the nation can thus, in turn, take kisses, of *Adams*, without the trouble of scrambling for them.—A chymist in New York not long since analysed a bottle of champagne, and found it composed of pure, and found in it one quarter of an ounce of sugar of lead.—A premium of £1000 has been offered by the Royal College of Chymistry, for a discovery by means of which iron, steel, or cast-iron, could be produced, and may be rendered as little liable to rust as copper.—We find the following, a significant hint, in the *Boston Transcript*:—"Erratum: In the poetry on fourth page, by some strange hawk, the fourteenth verse, which reads, 'I have the ambition to mount myself between the eighth and ninth stanza.' The man by whose assistance it was done took the temperance pledge that morning.—An old woman, who lived in a back-alley, and a young lady, was visited by an old friend, who, after enlarging in an animated strain upon the pleasures of London, had retired for the night, and the friend exclaimed, "Why Jove! what a fine opportunity as she used to be!" to which the other replied, "Yes, indeed." "No, she has left that off; she is now expensive."—A lay once complained of his bed-fellow for taking half the bed. "And why need you complain?" the latter retorted, "You ain't he?" "Yes, another, and another," "but how should you like to have him take all the soft for his half? he will take his half right out of the middle, and I have to sleep plainfurniture, upon being called to my march, asked a celebrated professor of music what she should play, to which he replied, "Any march that you may play will be a dead one, unless you are sure to murder it."—An urchin remarked that the schoolmaster's education in his school was the willow branch, the teacher having used up nearly a whole tree.—Said Sambo, why an intoxication like in Rome has been swept away, and the Frigate company, and five leading straits appropriated for their experimental operations.—The Paris police has pulled down some of the force of a notice to workmen, running thus:—"All persons employed in work, to sweep a court and two chambers."—An English engine-driven, named Adams, employed on the Orleans and Tours Railway, has been sentenced by the Correctional Tribunal of Tours to a fine 300*f.* and costs, for having caused the death of a man named Buisson, employed in the workshops of the railway, by putting engine on the *Yok Yok Home Journal* pilot engine.—The *New York Times* publishes an account of the habit of persons sinking into idiocy by the habitual use of hair dye having poisoned the minute capillary cells.—The Emperor of Russia has ordered to construct forthwith a vast line of railroads, connecting the capitals of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Warsaw.

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